(screen size: 4 in.) is in contact with the photosensitive surface of the film (Comparative Example 1), and a case in which the LCD surface and the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film are spaced apart from each other (Example 1). As shown in Fig. 5, in Comparative Example 1, the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4 was held in contact with the surface of the LCD 3, and a load of 30 g was applied by a weight 7, with the photosensitive film 4 being movable.

The comparison of Example 1 with Comparative Example 1 showed that fine scratches were generated on the surface of the photosensitive film 4 when the surface of the LCD 3 was held in contact with the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4, whereas it goes without saying that no such scratches were generated when these components were spaced apart from each other.

Using the transfer apparatus shown in Fig. 2, constructed as described above, digitally-recorded images displayed on the LCD 3 were recorded on the photosensitive films 4 to obtain record images while varying each dimension of the sum totals of the thicknesses of the polarizing plates 31 and 37 and the substrates 32 and 36 on the photosensitive film 4 side (light output side) and the light input side of the LCD 3, the distance between the LCD

3 and the photosensitive film 4, etc. The LCD 3 prepared has a display screen size of 3.5 in. The back light unit 1 prepared has a size corresponding to the display screen size (3.5 in.) of the LCD 3. The bar-like lamp 11 used is a cold-cathode tube having a length of 70 mm. A power source having a direct voltage of 6.5V was used to turn on the cold-cathode tube and the brightness in the center of the back light unit 1 was measured 1 minute after the cold-cathode tube was turned on. The brightness obtained was 2500 Lv. Further, the color of the light source as measured in terms of the chromaticity coordinates was x = y = 0.297. This measurement was made with a spectroradiometer CS1000 of Minolta Co., Ltd.

(Examples 2-1 to 2-9)

First, as the porous plate 2, a porous plate was prepared in which circular through-holes 21 having a diameter of 5 mm were provided at a closest pitch of 0.1 mm (in terms of partition thickness; see Fig. 6A). The thickness of the porous plate 2 was 15 mm. The distance (spacer thickness) from the outlet side (upper surface) of the porous plate 2 to the LCD 3 was 2 mm. The above-mentioned "instax mini" film pack was used as the photosensitive film 4.

In this construction, a transfer test was conducted

while varying the dot dimension (shorter side) of the LCD 3 (two levels of 0.13 mm and 0.08 mm), varying the respective sum totals of the thicknesses of the substrates 32, 36 and the polarizing films 31, 37 on the photosensitive film 4 side and the incident side (three levels of 0.93 mm, 0.75 mm, and 0.57 mm), and varying the distance (gap) between the LCD 3 and the photosensitive film 4 (three levels of 1 mm, 2 mm and 3 mm).

(Comparative Examples 2-1 to 2-4)

As the porous plate 2, there was prepared one in which circular through-holes 21 having a diameter of 5 mm were arranged in a closest pitch of 0.1 mm. Two levels were adopted for the thickness of the porous plate 2 and the distance from the outlet side (upper surface) of the porous plate to the LCD 3. For the first level, the thickness of the porous plate 2 was changed to 10 mm, and the distance from the outlet side (upper surface) of the porous plate to the LCD 3 was changed to 5 mm. For the second level, the same values as in Examples 2-1 to 2-9, to be more specific, 15 mm for the former and 2 mm for the latter were used.

In this construction, a transfer test was conducted, with the dot dimension (shorter side) of the LCD 3 being 0.08 mm or 0.13 mm, and the sum totals of the thicknesses